THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

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The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months by the year, free of charge.

Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swdm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1848. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1855. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, Pres. dent Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Read & Seutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Baltimore.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid,
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., F. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also reg sters of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 1, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot in Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
The Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,
June 20th, 1854. 87—tf.

PINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE handled Knives and Forks, of the best quality.
Ivory handled Carvers and Forks.
Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

WIRE FENDERS, BRASS and Iron Andirons.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod.
Coffee Roasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from the owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messrs. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend the successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count De Las Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
March 2, 1855. W. L. POMEROY. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to ANDREW J. TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 10, 1855. 17—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1855. No. 44.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bails, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 34—1y.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 185—'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color. Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be on form and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SIRING. E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 180 acres—30 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable.
Dec. 20 1854. G. MEREDITH. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Mason, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.
☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 1, 1855. 21—4t.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over One Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,	JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,	J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,	P. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,	W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,	H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MONCAIL, Fayetteville,	JOHN B. BARRATT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,	A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,	
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',	

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
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CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
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WILLIAM D. COOKE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Posiage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of Slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmi hs shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled ¾ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
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TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 6 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every description to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In cord nary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3½ seconds or 18 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machanist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK, FROM NEW YORK, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has decided to open an office in Raleigh, and to remain permanently here for the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Dr. B. has been in practice in New York and Georgia for the past 11

From the Southern Weekly Post.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, publisher of the "*Carolina Cultivator*," begs leave to call the attention of the public to the following paragraph in last Wednesday's "Standard," premising that it was written, not by the Editor, although in editorial type, but by Mr. Lemay! the Editor and proprietor of the "Arator."—

"In our notice of the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society last week, nothing was said of the action of that body in relation to the adoption of an organ, which, it is understood, was one of the objects for which the committee was called together. We have since learned, and as it is a matter in which the public is concerned, we now state, that when the subject was brought before the Committee—the choice being between the "North Carolina Arator" and "Carolina Cultivator", it was ascertained that a decided majority of the Committee, in person or by proxy, would vote for the "Arator;" and had the vote been taken and the proxies been received, it would have stood, seven or eight for adopting "The Arator." Seeing this would be the result, a friend of Mr. Cooke objected to receiving proxies on the ground that there was no express provision for voting by proxy in the Constitution: the friends of Mr. Lemay not being disposed to press a vote upon that question, so unexpectedly sprung upon them, agreed to a postponement of the matter until the 2nd of May; when the committee will again assemble to decide the question."

In reference to this *second* attempt of Mr. Lemay to prejudice the public mind against the "Cultivator" in the columns of the "Standard," the undersigned for the present might content himself with stating that *it contains an entire misrepresentation of facts*, as must be well known to the members of the Executive Committee themselves. *It is not true*, as the language of Mr. Lemay (acting for his own personal benefit as temporary Editor of the Standard) would seem to convey, that the votes of the proxies were "*ascertained*" by the committee. *It is not true*, that a *single* friend, only, of the undersigned objected to their reception, but a majority of those present voted against it, as *unprecedented* and *unwarranted*. The unexpected question "sprung" upon the Committee, was this *novel proposition*, to introduce proxies from distant members, procured by whom, is not known, but certainly not sent *unsolicited* or with a *full* knowledge of facts, by the respectable gentlemen whose votes they conveyed; for the "Arator" had not made its appearance, *till the day of the meeting*.

It is not true, that the friends of Mr. Lemay made a *concession*, whilst enjoying the power to press a vote and carry their point. They were in a *minority*, and it was a concession on the other side, when the latter agreed not to postpone the matter *indefinitely*.

If the temporary editor of the "Standard" chooses to make issue on these points, the undersigned is prepared to confirm what he says, by the statements of the Executive Committee, who ought to know more about the matter than Mr. Lemay.

The course pursued by Mr. Lemay in this matter, (as well as in his recent card) toward the undersigned, appears to him exactly the opposite of that fair and open competition which should be allowed to both of the publications in question. The undersigned will never be found masquerading under the editorial garb of a party, apparently disinterested, for the purpose of prejudicing the public against the enterprise of a fellow citizen—least of all against one who has peculiar claims upon public patronage. He asks for the "Cultivator" no advantage before the community, but that which superior merit can give.

In view of these repeated attacks, the undersigned adds the following condensed statement of facts in regard to the appearance of the "Cultivator"—and should circumstances require, he will at a future period give a *full* statement of the facts in the case.

Shortly after the last State Fair, it became evident that the "Farmers' Journal," the organ of the State Agricultural Society, must cease; and in repeated conversations with the Chairman and other members of the Executive Committee, it was suggested that the undersigned should continue to publish an Agricultural Journal, to take the place of the "Farmer's Journal," if no arrangements could be made to continue the publication of that paper.

At a meeting of the Ex. Committee held on the 5th of Nov. 1854, the chairman of the committee offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed—members of the Executive Committee of the N. C. State Agricultural Society—in connection with Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, the Publisher of the "Farmers' Journal," to confer with Dr. Tompkins, the Editor of the same, upon the subject of making some certain and satisfactory arrangement, in regard to the continuance of the publication of the said Journal, as the Organ of the Society."

The result of an interview, in accordance with this resolution was, that the undersigned, in order to afford time for the Editor of the "Journal" to send out circulars, &c., agreed to publish the numbers for November and December. With the latter number the "Farmers' Journal" ceased to exist. It was then expressly stated at different times, when the Executive Committee was in session, that if the Subscriber would continue the publication of an Agricultural Journal it should be adopted as the Organ of the Society. Under this pledge he determined to continue the publication, and made his arrangements accordingly.

After the first number of the "*Carolina Cultivator*" was published, the subscriber learned, through a card published by the Editor of the "*Arator*," that he had been urged to the publication of a paper, by members of the Society, and of the Executive Committee. For this reason the subscriber, as a member of the Ex. Committee, took the ground, that,—although in all justice he was entitled to be the Organ of the Society, and although the Editor of the "*Arator*," before he had made any arrangements for the publication of his paper knew that the "*Cultivator*" was in type—the true interests of the Society demanded that neither paper should be adopted; but that each should be left to stand upon its own merits. While, from the statement of the Editor of the "*Arator*" we are satisfied that he has been urged by members of the Executive Committee to publish a paper, we would not be understood as entertaining the idea that any member of the Committee had given the same assurances to both parties; a charge of such conduct the undersigned would not make but upon positive avidence of the fact.

W. D. COOKE.

For the Standard.

YANKEE CUNNING AND IMPUDENCE.

The Superintendent of the "North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind"—"chief *Cooke* and bottle-washer" of the "Manteo Paper Mill"—Committeeman and Director of the "Mutual Life Insurance Company"—Publisher of the "University Magazine," "Biblical Recorder," "Farmer's Journal," "Carolina Cultivator," "Southern Post," and sundry books, pamphlets, hand-bills, cards, "endorsements," "emphatic recommendations," etc., etc.,—the purely patriotic and renowned "Caleb Quotem," *Wm. D. Cooke, Esq.*, in his Post of the 14th instant, makes a flaming appeal "to the Public," devoted to the humble Editor of the "North-Carolina Arator," which for mendacity and impudence is exceeded only by its author's cupidity and avarice.

This very "disinterested," "fair" and "open" competitor for an additional honor to the long list above enumerated, makes an article, in the Standard, explaining the reasons why the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society made no choice of an organ at its late meeting, the pretext for an unjust attack upon the Editor of the "Arator," and a piteous appeal for another crumb of public favor from the people of North Carolina.

He charges that the said editorial article "is the second attempt of Mr. Lemay to prejudice the public mind against the "Cultivator," in the columns of the Standard." This is at least the "second" wilful "misrepresentation" Mr. Cooke has made to the public in regard to the "Cultivator"—first, he presented it with an "endorsement," which he was subsequently compelled to say, was *no* "endorsement;" secondly, he now gravely affirms that "Mr. Lemay" had twice attempted, in the Standard, "to prejudice the public mind against the 'Cultivator.'" In replying to so gross and unprovoked an attack as this, the Editor of the "Arator" would be regarded unjust to himself and to the public, if he minced his words; and he is bound, therefore, to characterize the attack, as it deserves, as a *naked and unfounded falsehood*. He never sought, in the Standard, nor any where else, "to prejudice the public mind against the 'Cultivator.'" His object has been from first to last, in this matter, to disabuse the public mind, of a sneaking attempt on the part of Mr. Cooke to gull the public into the belief that the "Cultivator" had been endorsed as the organ of the State Agricultural Society, and thus to injure the prospects of the "Arator," maugre the hypocritical cant subsequently uttered in the "Post" about the propriety of supporting two agricultural journals in this place. Let any disinterested man look at the facts, and he will be irresistably forced to the conviction that the object was to take the start of the "Arator" in public favor and patronage. If it was not, why, after attempting in vain to get the "endorsement," did he send forth five thousand copies of his suspicious looking craft—the *first* number of the "Cultivator"—under false colors?—why did he tell the world that the paper signed by four of the committee and paraded in that number was an "endorsement," which he has since been compelled to take back and acknowledge was *no* "endorsement?" All this may be very "fair and open" in Mr. Cooke's mode of drawing the current of public favor—aye, quite barefaced; but what will the public think of such conduct when applied to the touchstone of "fair" and honorable dealing? Even after the explosion of that miserable abortion—the cut and dried document, in official form and language which Mr. Cooke set forth as an "endorsement," he explained it in such a manner, (and no one can doubt with such design) as to produce the impression on persons generally, who do not trouble themselves to examine things critically, that the "Cultivator" was the choice of the Committee. Else, why did he characterize the document as an "*emphatic* recommendation from gentlemen officially connected with the Society?" Was there no special design in the use of this most impressive and significant qualifying word "*emphatic?*" Can any one believe there was no particular object intended by its introduction into that very artfully constructed sentence in which he reluctantly took down the flag of "endorsement?" Under these circumstances, did not "fair and open" competition require that the public should know why the Executive Committee, who were expected (as advertised) at their meeting on the 2d inst, to adopt an organ, adjourned without doing so? Believing it did, the Editor of the "Arator" furnished the Editors of the Standard what he had learned and believed was a correct statement of the reason why no choice was made; and which the Editors of that paper were pleased to insert *editorially*. That statement did not pretend to give all the particulars of the proceedings; but as far as it went, he believed, and still believes, it was substantially correct. Yet Mr. Cooke pronounces it "an entire misrepresentation of facts."

1st. He says "it is not true that the votes of the proxies were ascertained *by the committee*." The statement in the Standard does not say so. It only says, "it was ascertained," &c., meaning, of course, discovered by Mr. Cooke, and it is presumed he will hardly have the hardihood to deny that fact.

2d. He says "it is not true that a single friend only of the undersigned [W. D. Cooke] objected to the reception" of proxies. Here again the statement is misrepresented; the statement simply says, "a friend of Mr. Cooke objected to receiving proxies!" Was not this true to the letter? The statement did not purport nor pretend to give the proceedings on the objection. It studiously avoided doing so because it was believed the particulars would have presented Mr. Cooke in the indelicate position, as a member of the Committee, of *making a speech, and voting in a case in which he was himself personally interested, in a forum where his "competitor" had no voice—no vote;* and "Mr. Lemay" had no wish or motive to expose him. Enough was stated, it was believed, to shew the public why the vote on the main question—the adoption of an organ—was not taken; and that was all that was desired. But there is one thing under this head, stated by Mr. Cooke, which is doubted, that "a majority of those present voted against" the reception of proxies "as *unprecedented* and *unwarranted*." "Mr. Lemay" was informed that there were only seven members present *in person;* that some of them declined voting on the question of reception; that no formal vote was taken on one branch of the question; and that only *three* of the *seven* voted against the reception, one of whom was *William D. Cooke himself;* and that in this unfinished state of the question, the friends of the Arator "agreed to a postponement of the matter." If there be any inaccuracy in this, it cannot be material, but the Editor of the Arator will be glad to have it corrected by an official account of the proceedings. The statement of Mr. Cook, in this connection, that "the *Arator* had not made its appearance *until the day of the meeting*," is not true, but no doubt a very *innocent* mistake. That paper was dated the 2nd April, it is true, (the 1st being Sunday,) but a number of copies had been sent out the week previous.

3. Again: Mr. Cooke says, "it is not true that the friends of Mr. Lemay made a *concession*, &c." No body said "they made a concession." He continues, "they were in a minority, and it was a concession on the other side, when the latter agreed not to postpone the matter *indefinitely*." This is of a piece with Mr. Cooke's other equivocations. "*Minority*" on what? The evident intention is to produce the impression that the "minority" embraces the whole matter, organ and all. Can it be possible that this is true in any sense? Let us see. Of course, on the *direct question of choice of organ*, the Committee would not allow Mr. Cooke to perpetrate the rank impropriety of voting, so that he could not have been able to vote for himself, as he did on the incidental question of reception. If, then, only three, including himself, voted against proxies, and if they were all, as is believed, who desired to have his paper adopted, how would the vote have stood? Why, for the "Cultivator," *two!* and that not certain; for it is said one of the gentlemen who voted against proxies, also made an *earnest* speech *against adopting any organ at all, as prejudicial to the interests of the State Agricultural Society*, and expressed a determination to resist it "*to the death*." And even Mr. Cooke, who being a member of the committee, of course "knows more about the matter than Mr. Lemay," tells the world that he is getting to be that way of thinking—aye, that even *he, himself*, though at that late day, "took the ground" that "the true interests of the Society demanded that *neither paper should be adopted!*" This was a "concession," every body will admit. But it is *altogether an after consideration*. It is indeed amusing to see a man putting all his Yankee cunning to work to secure a recognition which would give his paper a decided advantage over its "competitor," and having signally failed to compass his object, then turn round, wipe his chops, and say, wall, r'ally I think "the interests of the Society demand that *neither paper* should be adopted!" The hideous deformity of the motive which lies at the bottom of this cannot be concealed by the thin veil which he attempts to throw over it. The hypocritical pretext that, after the publication of the first number of the "Cultivator," he learned from the card of the Editor of the Arator that he had been urged to the publication of a paper, by members of the Society, and of the Executive Committee, can avail him nothing. He knew it well prior to both events. He knew the Arator would be published: the prospectus had been sent to him, and was published in several of the City papers. He knew at least one of the Executive Committee had pledged his support and influence to the Arator, for before the first number of the "Cultivator" was issued, he was told frankly by that member of the Committee, whose signature to his "endorsement" he endeavored to secure by personal application, that he was pledged to the Editor of the forthcoming Arator; and that reveals the secret of Mr. Cooke's hasty attempt to get up an "endorsement" to accompany the first number of his paper, and, having failed in that, of presuming so much upon the gullibility of the public, as to publish an article representing that the "Cultivator" had actually received the "endorsement."

It must appear very extraordinary, to every unprejudiced mind, that it should now be seriously *objected to an official recognition of either paper as the organ of the Society, more especially after what has occurred*. 1st. It would thwart the intention of the Society, expressed in its resolution authorising the Committee to adopt an organ. Secondly, it would be manifestly unjust towards "the Arator," as it would leave the "Cultivator," though secured by unworthy means, in the possession of an advantage which a majority never designed to give it—claiming an "emphatic recommendation" of gentlemen officially connected with the Society, which thousands will believe, as it was intended by Mr. Cooke they should, to be an official expression of preference for the "Cultivator," although it is not the fact. 3d. It would be unjust to the public, who are anxiously looking to the decision of the Committee on that subject. 4th. It would be a breach of faith, and in the language of one "officially connected with the Society," there "can be no sufficient reason for a breach of faith." But, after all, it is no wonder Mr. Cooke takes this ground, *after finding he cannot get the official "endorsement;"* for he is too shrewd not to have learned that it is better to have half a loaf than no bread at all—though the half be corrupted.

The low insinuation of Mr. Cooke in regard to "*procuring*" and "soliciting" proxies, by somebody, comes with an ill grace from him, after having himself solicited privately from members of the Committee an "endorsement" of his paper; after having made to them his own *ex parte* statements; and after having circulated privately a document endorsing the "Cultivator," prepared by hand and urging them to sign it separately, "certainly not with a *full* knowledge of facts, by the respectable gentlemen whose" *signatures* were "solicited." How does this conduct compare with soliciting "proxies" to be used legitimately in an *official meeting?* And how could Mr. Cooke have the effrontery in the face of all this, to object to receiving proxies, and to call them "*unprecedented*," "*unwarranted*," and "novel?" Are they so, indeed? On the contrary, is not the use of them a settled practice, even in bodies having charge of the highest interests of the community, where they are universally *recognized* and *respected*?

There are a few other *little* matters remaining to be noticed, in which the *littleness* of Mr. Cooke's attack upon Mr. Lemay will be further seen. He alleges that "Mr. Lemay" has been "acting *as temporary Editor of the Standard*" "*for his own personal benefit.*" This little thrust has two sides—*not* "ebony and topaz"—but both ebony, or *black*. It is too obviously intended to raise prejudices against THE ARATOR among the *political opponents of the Standard*, to need pointing out; and the charge of "masquerading" to "prejudice the public against the enterprise of a fellow-citizen," is wholly untrue. In the statement that was made in the Standard, one fact, at least, was designedly omitted, expressly to *avoid any such effect*—and that fact was, the active part which Mr. *Cooke* took in the meeting of the Executive Committee "*for his own personal benefit.*" While on the subject of Editors, we ask in behalf of the public, who the Editor of the "Cultivator" is? Mr. Cooke, the superintendent of the educatio n of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, is announced as the *publisher*—why is the name of the *Editor* withheld? Is he another of the State's employees in that institution, or is he some person hovering around the city, who, like the great Junius, intends to remain *forever unknown?* But in the second part of the aforesaid thrust at "Mr. Lemay," Mr. Cooke has the assurance to charge him, forsooth, with writing "*for his own personal benefit!*" when he knows and the public know that nothing was given in the statements alluded to, but facts *to correct false impressions*, which Mr. *Cooke* had been the instrument of making upon the public mind, not only in, but out of the State. The April number of the "AMERICAN FARMER," published in Baltimore, comes to us with a notice of the "Cultivator," pronouncing it the recognized organ of the State Agricultural Society, founded without doubt upon the *pseudo* "endorsement" emblazoned in the first number of the "Cultivator;" which Mr. Cooke will probably now correct, and claim it only as an "emphatic recommendation."

Mr. Cooke represents himself as "one who has *peculiar* claims upon public patronage." *Risum teneatis amici?*—("can even friends abstain from laughter?") "*Peculiar* claims upon public patronage!" This arrogant assumption cannot fail to excite the mirth and ridicule of the whole State. That a stranger, who but yesterday came among us, almost, if not entirely penniless, should have been taken up by the public, lifted into a high and responsible station, provided a palace for his residence, paid a handsome salary as Principal of a benevolent Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and allowed to expand, from year to year, a *publishing* department, and to convert it into an instrument "for his own personal benefit," in said institution, until it stretches its capacious jaws to swallow up all the private printers and publishers in the State—that *such an "one"* should set up "*peculiar* claims for public patronage," really does cap the climax of self importance and impudence. The fact is clear, that Mr. Cooke, in the full tide of his indulgence and prosperity, has lost sight of the paramount object for which he was employed in the Asylum—that of superintending the *education* of the mutes. It is reasonable to suspect, from the number and magnitude of the affairs in which he dabbles "for his own personal benefit," that unless endowed with the power of ubiquity, his services must be rather scarce in the *literary* department of the Institution. Is it just to the pupils—is it just to the people of the State—is it just to the citizens who are proportionally taxed to support him in his princely station—that he should undertake to conduct one of the *largest publishing* establishments in the South, certainly the largest in the State, in a building provided at public expense, and enjoying the profits of the labor of apprentices—(the mutes put to the trade)—boarded and clothed by the State, and consequently free of cost to him? How is it possible that one whose mind is burdened with the cares of such an overshadowing establishment, can give proper attention to the duties required of him embraced in the paramount objects of the institution? If his capacity were God-like, in the multiplicity of his private affairs, some of those duties must necessarily be neglected. He cannot justify this *monopoly*, nor prefer just claims to sympathy and patronage, it is submitted, on the plea of losses. If he loses, it is in a grasping struggle "for his own personal benefit," which entitles him to no "peculiar claims" to indemnity from the State, by whom he is allowed such extraordinary, and, until his advent among us, "novel" privileges. And it may be safely added, if he loses, the fault is not in *his intention*. He schemes and works for money. For that, he acts as a Director and a Committeeman in the Insurance Company, and is paid in both capacities; for that, he takes part in the Manteo Paper Mill; for that, he engages largely in the Ice business; for that, he prints the "University Magazine," the "Biblical Recorder," the "Carolina Cultivator," the "Southern Post," the "Supreme Court Reports," and did print the "Deaf Mute," the "Farmer's Journal," the "Laws of North Carolina," and many jobs for the State Agricultural Society, and all other printing he could secure; and it is presumed he will not tell the public all this was for the education and maintenance of the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, but "*for his own personal benefit.*" For, every cent of profit arising therefrom goes into his own pocket, *and not to the support of the institution*, as is believed by many. And if, perchance, he should share the fate of less favored publishers, who have not the State to back them, and lose in any of his magnificent jobs, it is difficult to imagine what "*peculiar* claim" *that* could give *him* "to public patronage."

Mr. Lemay, who was a member of the Board of Directors of the Institution, when some measures were adopted providing a printing department therein, to afford the means simply of learning such of the mutes as it might be deemed advisable, the art of printing, and happens to know that it was then a very small establishment, purchased by the State at a cost of four or five hundred dollars, and the Principal (Mr. C.) took charge of it with the distinct understanding that it was only to be used to learn the boys to print, and such amount of printing only as would cover the moderate expenses, was to be executed; and the Principal very modestly declared that that was all he wanted, and that its operations should not interfere with the regular printing establishments of the State conducted upon private means and responsibility. What do we now behold? A mammoth printing office in the institution—a sort of *imperium in imperio*—which cost thousands of dollars, and the cares and general superintendence of which would engross all the time and attention of any ordinary man—extending its arms in every direction for prey to gratify its insatiable thirst for gain. Verily, this gentleman's conduct bears a strong resemblance to "Monsier Grimalkin" among the rabbits, in the fable. When the cat first entered their warren, he did it with such a gentle shaking of the tail, graceful elongation of the body, benevolent uniting of the ears, and oily protestations of harmless intentions; claiming to be a philosopher, seeking and laboring only to dispense public benefits, that the unsuspecting rabbits, in council, decided that one so extremely modest of countenance and plausible in language, must be a sober, pacific, and disinterested philosopher; and that he held an office, too, which would prevent him from eating rabbits. They therefore, went out to make his acquaintance; when, lo! he strangled two or three of them at the first salute, and determined within himself not to cease his artifices until he had *swallowed the whole republic of Rabbits!* The application is easy.

With what Mr. Cooke says about promises made to him, the Editor of THE ARATOR has nothing to do, except so far it may appear to conflict with pledges made to him. What Mr. Cooke alleges in the Post relates to a period prior to the special meeting of the State Agricultural Society in January last, and so far back, that it does not affect subsequent solicitations and pledges made to the Editor of THE ARATOR by members of the Society and of the Committee. If any of them had at any time urged Mr. Cooke to continue the "Farmer's Journal," as the organ, and he failed to do so, certainly he cannot complain that they should have turned to another to secure their object.

In regard to Mr. Cooke's allegation about the knowledge of the Editor of the "Arator" that the "Cultivator" was "in type" "before he had made any arrangements for the publication of his paper," the Editor of the "Arator" has only to say, to have made such knowledge possible Mr. Cooke must have kept his type setting *more than a month and a half* before *the "Cultivator" was issued*, and before some of the matter in its pages was in existence,* an unprecedented period between the setting of the type and the publication—a delay which of itself, was sufficient to force any one acquainted with the fact, to believe, if the type had ever been set at all, the publication had been "postponed indefinitely" and the enterprise abandoned. But what if it had been known that the "Cultivator" was in type? Would it have been a crime "against the peace and dignity of the State," with such knowledge, to undertake the publication of "the Arator"? Is every private enterprise to vanish before Mr. Cooke's "type" and presses? Does he so monopolize every thing of pecuniary profit, that no citizen dare enter upon any enterprise that conflicts with his will and interest? Truly, this presumptuous conceit of Mr. Cooke is too supremely ridiculous to merit serious notice. But it furnishes additional proof—and indeed it has proved a little too much—of the truth of the old adage, that drowning men catch at straws. Mr. Cooke is, therefore, dismissed, at present, with the promise, that although there is no disposition whatever on the part of the Editor of the "Arator" to administer to him any thing unpalatable, his means are abundant, and he will not shrink from the task of serving them up, if provoked again to the discharge of that unpleasant duty.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, April 19, 1855.

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* The documents will show that it was *impossible* for Mr. Cooke to have had the "Cultivator" in type *before* arrangements were made to print the "Arator." The proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, a copy of which he could not have obtained until sometime after arrangements were made, occupy nearly a third of the *first* number of the "Cultivator," and could not, therefore, have been "in type" *before that event*. He might have set and kept them standing, however, an unusual length of time, *after that*. If he did, why did he delay to print? Was he waiting to get up his "endorsement" and put that in before publishing? Did his "solicitations" to "procure" the signatures of the members of the Executive Committee to it, appear so "like calling spirits from the vasty deep," as to chill and paralyze his press and type until the bright conception of playing off an "*endorsement*" *trick any how*, entered his mind? The matter needs explanation.

From the Richmond Examiner.

EXPOSURE OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

—Let every candid man read the following plain, unvarnished tale:

I was at Greene Court House on the 31st ultimo, having heard it rumored about the neighborhood that Walter J. Price was going to speak on Know-Nothingism. Curiosity led me to the Court House to hear him on this new subject, as I had heard him say some spicy things on drunkards, in his temperance speeches. I expected, at least, to hear something new and interesting, as he has a wonderful turn for satire and wit. Quite a number of persons had met to hear the speaker on this new subject, as they had every reason to believe he had been a Know Nothing, and some of the influential Know-Nothings were also in the crowd.

Mr. Price arose and began his discourse by telling the people how he felt when H. A. Wise spoke here on this stand, and how he could tell all about the oaths, the grips, the signs, passwords, &c.,—and how Wise commented on the oath—which was all true. Price said he could hardly hold his head up, he felt so badly—and that Wise knew more about the Council than any in it here. After Wise had finished his speech, he went on to the tavern amongst his brother Know-Nothings;—there he was struck with horror and surprise to hear his brother Know-Nothings denying the truth of what Wise had said, and declaring, in the face of facts, that Wise lied, when to his knowledge he knew, as a Know-Nothing, Wise had spoken the truth. He then held up in his hand an Extra Richmond Enquirer, and declared that it was a true exposure—that the very oath that he took as a Know-Nothing is laid down by this Extra Enquirer. Never was there a more sad tale told here on Know-Nothingism, judging from their appearance. They seemed enraged enough to fight a hard fight, but kept cool. He also stated that Wise had made such an effect on him that he would not stay longer with such a party, knowing that he had been told by the Order before he joined, that should he at any time wish to withdraw from conscientious scruples, that it would be their duty to grant him a dismissal in good faith, which they failed to do, and called upon Mr. Plunkett, and Mr. Brown, who had left the Know-Nothing Council at the same time, if he had spoke the whole truth, who nodded assent to his appeal.

Mr. Price stated in this exposure one reason particularly why he left the Know-Nothing Council, and that was because he had said he would vote for Thomas N. Welch, a candidate for this Senatorial district; the promise being made after he had joined the Know-Nothings; and then on the stand referred to a respectable Know-Nothing if he had not made the same promise, in Ham's Shop, in this place The Know-Nothing gentleman referred to said it was false as hell! thinking at the time, I suppose, that Price had reference to the Council when this promise was made to support Welch; but finding that Price did not mean the Know-Nothing Council, he nodded assent. He then stated that he was attached to Welch at the time he made this promise, but the Monroe Council determined to have opposition to Welch for the Senate, and wished him to support the opposition candidate to Welch after his promise was out; and not feeling disposed to barter away his conscience, he said he bolted—Brown and Plunkett following. Some ten or twelve have left the Monroe Council, which never had more than thirty or thirty-five Know-Nothings in it; and some whose names are on the roll, say they will never go back again.

He also stated, on the stand, how that Order had deceived him—that he would have nothing to pay, and afterwards charged him one dollar for the second degree, and held up inducements to him that his privileges would not be taken away—that Know-Nothingism would not interfere with elections—that it would only interfere with foreigners and Roman Catholicism. That was the cry with them until Mr. Wise spoke here on Friday, the 26th of January last, and finding their course so contrary to their promises, he declared it was time for him to kick.

In conclusion of his feeling and patriotic remarks, he called on the old and grey-locked fathers of the land to have an eye to this, and instanced a case of an aged man and venerable gentleman who had mentioned to him with tears in his eyes, that he was afraid his son had gone to Know-Nothingism, and how he lamented it. His rebuke to the Know-Nothings face to face was withering and scathing. Here the speaker was applauded to such a degree that the writer could not gather all he said, when he told them they had deceived him by falsehoods.

I think, from what I saw and heard that day Know-Nothingism has breathed its last as a Council at Green Court House. Let no wiseacre Know-Nothing editor in future dare announce the death of H. A. Wise in his paper again, for every part of him is alive here. His prospects get better and better.

Mr. Price is a young man, who has a fine naturel mind, and gifted with a wonderful memory, and only lacks sufficient practice to make a popular speaker. We call on the young men, the middle aged men to come to the rescue. You have but a short time to work in before the election. Remember this, fellow countrymen, and let us make every hour count while it is day, for the night cometh when no man ought to work. Let us make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to elevate Henry A. Wise, our noble standard bearer, on the fourth Thursday in May next. Then we will see whose obituaries will have to be written.

NINTH LEGION.

Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District.

According to previous notice, the Convention assembled at Franklinton on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1855. On motion of Samuel Whitaker, of Wake, Gen. Joseph Allison, of Orange, was chosen Chairman of the Convention. On motion of Wilson W. Whitaker, of Wake, Rob't. G. Lewis, of Franklin, was appointed Secretary of the Convention, and on motion of Samuel Whitaker, of Wake, W. F. Strayhorn, of Orange, was also appointed Secretary of the Convention.

On motion of Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren, it was resolved that the Convention adjourn until 3 o'clock, P. M., and that the delegation from each County furnish the Secretaries with a list of the delegates present.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, according to adjournment, whereupon the following delegates answered to their names:

From Franklin—James Collins, W. F. Green, R. G. Lewis, Y. Patterson, D. W. Spivey, Sam'l Wilder, H. H. Hight, A. T. Fuller, Daniel Gupton, J. G. Leonard, W. D. Coppedge, Harvil Harris, Eli Lankford, W. D. Webb, John R. Harris, Reubin Stallings, James Baker, Jno. Chamblin, W. O. Green, Fenner Tharrington, W. B. Dunn, Crawford Kearney, L. A. Jeffreys, J. I. Thomas, W. P. Solomon.

From Granville—Thos. Y. Cook, D. C. White, Henry Smith, J. D. Moss, Thomas Satterwhite, W. D. Allen, William B. Mann, W. L. Taylor, J. M. Stone, N. E. Cannady, Willis Lewis, J. H. Cannady.

From Johnston—A. W. Richardson, G. H. Woodard, Wyatt Earp, J. W. Stewart, Benj. Woodard, A. J. Leach, H. B. Watson.

From Nash—Jno. E. Lindsay, Mathew Wilder, Geo. N. Lewis, J. M. Taylor, W. H. Bunn, Benjamin H. Vester, B. H. Sorsby, H. G. Williams, N. W. Cooper, Geo. W. Cooper, Benj. D. Mann.

From Orange—Gen. Joseph Allison, Col. William H. Jordan, Erasmus Oakley, Adley Andrews, John M. Parrish, W. F. Strayhorn, James Gill.

From Wake—W. A. Allen, Simon Smith, H. P. Tucker, Geo. B. Allen, Frank I. Wilson, Moses A. Bledsoe, Fab. J. Hutchins, Peyton A. Dunn, Peterson Dunn, James D. Newsom, Jno. M. Fleming, Ed. Graham Haywood, Henry A. Dowd, R. Harper Whitaker, W. C. Mangum, Allen Bailey, J. T. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, Michael Thompson, A. K. Clements, Thos. C. Robertson, W. H. Jones, Wilson W. Whitaker, Sam'l Whitaker, Augustin Turner, Green H. Alford, Rob't S Perry, Wm. D. Scarborough.

From Warren—Dr. H. I. Macon, Wm. A. Jenkins, Jos. B. Batchelor, E. D Drake, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, Jos. S. Jones, Hugh J. Jones, Michael Collins, Jas. T. Russell, Jno. M. Rodwell, Drury Gill, Dr. Hugh J. Davis, Wm. Hicks, Phil. Jenkins, Henry A. Foote, Jno. E. Boyd, Anthony Dowton, T. I. Judkins, Dr. T. J. Pitchford, Henry T. Egerton, W. K. Kearney, Dr. Edgar Williams, Thos. Aiken.

W. A. Jenkins, of Warren, moved that all Democrats present should be allowed to take their seats as delegates from their respective counties, which was opposed by Dr. Taylor, of Nash, and being debated by several gentlemen, was rejected.

On motion of Dr. Macon, of Warren, it was resolved that a committee of five from each County of the district be appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the Convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz:

From Franklin—Eli Lankford, D. W. Spivy, W. F. Green, W. P. Solomon, W. D. Coppedge.

From Granville—W. L. Taylor, Willis Lewis, J. M. Stone, D. C. White, N. E. Cannady.

From Johnston—A. J. Leach, A. W. Richardson, J. W. Stuart, H. B. Watson.

From Nash—Henry G. Williams, G. A. Lewis, J. M. Taylor, Benjamin D. Mann, J. E. Lindsay.

From Orange—W. H. Jordan, Adly Andrews, James Gill, J. M. Parrish, W. F. Strayhorn.

From Wake—E. G. Haywood, M. A. Bledsoe, J. K. Marriott, W. H. Jones, W. A. Allen.

From Warren—R. C. Pritchard, W. A. Jenkins, Hugh J. Davis, E. D. Drake, T. I. Judkins.

Who, after retiring for a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions through their Chairman, Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, viz:

Resolved, That we do hereby re-affirm and approve the principles embraced in the platform adopted by the Baltimore Democratic Convention of 1852, and the principles embraced in the platform adopted by the State Convention of 1854, in reference to federal politics.

Resolved, That Gen. Pierce has proved himself faithful to his pledges, true to the Constitution, and just to the whole Union; and that his course is fully endorsed, and meets with the hearty approval of the Democracy of this District.

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to all secret political associations—that we regard them as repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, unworthy of men claiming to be free, and dangerous to public liberty; and that the new political party which has sprung up among us, commonly called Know Nothings, is but a renovation of the alien and sedition law, or federalism of the elder Adams, and should be met by the decided opposition and uncompromising hostility of the Democracy of this District.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, and each of them do hereby pledge themselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominee of this Convention. *Provided*, he places himself fully and fairly upon the platform adopted by this Convention.

Which resolutions were then read separately and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, of Warren, it was resolved that a two-thirds vote of this Convention shall be necessary to make a nomination.

The following resolution, proposed by E. D. Drake, of Warren, and amended by Mr. Jenkins, was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That, in voting for a candidate in Convention, that the vote be cast by Counties, and that any delegate may cast the whole Democratic vote of said County as polled in the Gubernatorial election of 1854; and that each delegation determine for whom the vote of said County shall be cast in such manner as may be determined in caucus by the delegation from each county.

The Convention then adjourned until Thursday morning 9 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and soon after proceeded to ballot as follows for a candidate for Congress:

First Ballot:

	Jones.	Venable.	Sanders.
Franklin,	713		
Granville,		1078	
Johnston,	936		
Nash,			1115
Orange,	963		
Wake,	1541		
Warren,		754	
	4153	1832	1115

Second Ballot:

	Thompson.	Pritchard.	Arrington
Franklin,	713		
Granville,		1078	
Johnston,	936		
Nash,			1115
Orange,	963		
Wake,	1541		
Warren,		754	
	4153	1832	1115

Third Ballot:

	Pritchard.	Thompson.	Arrington
Franklin,	713		
Granville,	1078		
Johnston,		936	
Nash,			1115
Orange,		963	
Wake,		1541	
Warren,	754		
	2545	3440	1115

Fourth Ballot:

	Thompson.	Pritchard.
Franklin,	713	
Granville,		1078
Johnston,	936	
Nash,	1115	
Orange,	963	
Wake,	1541	
Warren,		754
	4368	1832

On the fourth balloting GEORGE W. THOMPSON, of Wake, having received two-thirds of the votes cast, was then declared by the Convention unanimously nominated.

After the nomination several gentlemen entertained the meeting with eloquent speeches, and among them Mr. Leach, of Johnston, made a full exposure of Know Nothingism, the manner in which he was seduced into the order, his objections to it, &c., and warned all Democrats to beware of it

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. Richardson, principal of the Academy, for the use of the building.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of thr Convention be published in the Raleigh Standard, and that the other Democratic papers in the District be requested to copy.

The thanks of the Convention were then tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

JOSEPH ALLISON, *Chm'n.*

ROB'T G. LEWIS, } *Sec'ts.*
W. F. STRAYHORN, }

North-Carolina Six per Cent. State Stock.

Treasury Department, N. C.
April 18, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, a. m. of the 21st May next, for the purchase of the following bonds, to be issued by the State of North Carolina, in sums of $1000 each, to wit: $96,000, running thirty years, bearing interest and date from the 1st January, 1855.

Also, $15,000, running thirty years, bearing interest and date from the 1st April, 1855.

And $50,000 running ten years, and bearing interest and date from the 1st January, 1855.

All of them are exempt from taxation by law.

They will all have coupons attached, for the interest, at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1855.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE W. THOMPSON,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The associate editor of the Standard having been present at the Convention which assembled in Franklinton last week, is prompted both by inclination and a sense of duty to notice some things which occurred there, and of which it was not the province of the Secretaries to give an account. For the *action* of the Convention we refer to the proceedings in another column.

To say that harmony prevailed throughout our deliberations would not be strictly correct in one sense, while it would be in another; for while different delegates and delegations had their personal preferences, and while those preferences were urged, in some cases, with more zeal than discretion, provoking mutual recrimminations, there were no differences in principle, none in the great fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party; and the platforms of the Baltimore Convention, and of our last State Convention, together with the additional resolutions incorporated in the proceedings, were adopted without a single dissenting voice, showing the utmost unanimity in those old and time-honored principles of Democracy which have brought our country to its present high position and made it the first among the nations of the earth.

The preliminary business of the Convention having been gone through with on Wednesday—the popular vote of the last gubernatorial election having been taken as a basis for voting for a nominee, and what is generally known as the "two-thirds rule" having been adopted—it was agreed on Thursday morning that each delegation should cast its vote for whom it pleased, no one being in nomination. Orange, Wake, Johnston and Franklin cast their votes for Cad. Jones, jr. of Orange; Granville and Warren for Hon. A. W. Venable; and Nash voted for Linn B. Sanders, of Johnston. By reference to the first ballot in the proceedings it will be seen that Mr. Jones received 4153 votes; Mr. Venable 1832; and Mr. Sanders 1115. Mr. Jones, although he had a considerable majority of all the votes cast, did not receive two-thirds, and consequently there was no nomination. These candidates were then all dropped, and George W. Thompson, of Wake, and Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren, were put in nomination; and on the fourth ballot Mr. Thompson was nominated, and on motion of the Granville and Warren delegations, (that had voted for Dr. Pritchard,) his nomination was declared unanimous by acclamation, and amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of satisfaction. All past differences and difficulties were buried, and union and harmony took their places. The scene that ensued may be more easily imagined than described; it was one of those joyful occasions which strengthen the faith in and increase the devotion to Democratic principles—which make us all feel as a band of brothers battling together in a glorious cause, determined to make all honorable efforts and all necessary sacrifices to secure success, conscious that patriotism is our guide and our country's good the prize for which we contend.

As soon as the cheering and other demonstrations of rejoicing had partially subsided, Dr. Pritchard came forward and was greeted with loud applause. He thanked his friends for the high compliment they had paid him in voting for him; said he yielded willingly and cheerfully to the decision of the Convention, and would use all honorable efforts, both publicly and privately—would devote all the time he could spare from other engagements, and whatever talents he possessed, to secure the election of the nominee. He then alluded to the new organization known as Know Nothingism, which he handled with gloves off. He said that for many years past the Northern States had invited emigration, and had brought thousands of foreigners over in order to make abolitionists of them; among others there were many Irishmen, all of whom were speedily manufactured into voters to the detriment of the South; that at last John Mitchell, an Irishman, established a paper in the midst of the abolition horde, and called upon his countrymen to come out from the vile gang into which they had been inveigled; that his appeals were not without effect; that the Irish had began to act with justice to the South and in conformity with the Constitution; and then it was that Know Nothingism was instituted for the purpose of prohibiting foreigners from voting at all, because they would not vote with the abolitionists. He denounced the order in terms about as strong as the English language affords, and the harder he hit it, the louder and longer was the applause; and if there was a "Sam" within hearing, he must, if possessed of any spirit, have almost burst to think he had bound himself by secret oaths so securely that he *dared* not resent, lest he should reveal the fact that he was a member of the order.

Mr. N. E. Canady, of Granville, said he thought it due to Mr. Venable and his friends, especially as it had been rumored that Mr. Venable would probably be a candidate whether he obtained the nomination or not, to state that Mr. V. had told him that he should submit his claims to the Convention and abide its action. Mr. C. said he had no doubt but that Mr. V. would give his hearty and cordial support to the nominee. The Convention was a full and fair one, and no exceptions could be taken to it. He was a strong friend to Mr. V., and had always stood by him; but if he (Mr. V.) should now put himself in opposition to the nominee (of which he had not the slightest apprehension) he would renounce him. He said he was personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, had, when a boy, been his pupil, and that there was no man whose moral and political worth he more highly esteemed. Mr. C. alluded to the Know Nothing party—said it was "the same old coon" with another ring upon his tail, and that it was endeavoring secretly to accomplish ends that it knew it could never accomplish openly.

Mr. Ezell, of Warren, made an eloquent speech, and denounced "Sam" in severe terms. He appealed to the Democracy of North Carolina to rally and help Virginia to beat back the dark monster of abolitionism that was now invading us under the name of Know Nothing. He spoke with fervor and fluency, and was greeted with almost continual cheering and applause.

Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., of Raleigh, was called upon and made some very happy and amusing comparisons between the Know Nothings and that "hoary old debauchee," Falstaff. Their boastings were upon a par, and there was about as much truth in Falstaff's account of the number of "men in buckram" that he had slain, as in the boasted numbers and victories of Know Nothingism. He would hit "Sam" a lick, but he had already been so badly beaten, that he could not find a clean spot to strike. It was the same old party we had always contended with, known first as Federal, then Whig, and now Know Nothing, with the adjuncts of various vile isms—that it was in fact, like Petruchio's nether wedding garments, "a thrice turned pair of old breeches." He regarded the party, under its present colors, with a contempt amounting almost to indifference, and had no fears of it.

Mr. Jas. T. Marriott, of Raleigh, amused the Convention for some time in his own peculiar and inimitable way, and if we had been a Know Nothing we would not have kept a seat close to him; for his wit and sarcasm were scathing, and his good humored face, which had a smile all over it, must have been intensely provoking to any "Sam" that could have had the courage to look at him, supposing the great improbability that any one of them had such courage.

Several other gentlemen were called upon and entertained the Convention with appropriate remarks, all of whom we would like to report, but that we have not time and space to do so. Besides, we took no notes of any speech, and write only from memory. We know we have not done justice to any of the speakers, and we trust we have done none of them injustice. We have not taken the speeches in the order in which they were delivered either, for we purposely reserved that of Mr. A. J. Leach, of Johnston, till the last, that we might be the more full and explicit concerning it, and that we might, by having our mind relieved from the other occurrences, concentrate it more upon this, as his revelations of Know Nothingism cannot fail to prove highly interesting.

Mr. Leach said that he joined the Know Nothings in Baltimore last summer. Being in that city he met with an acquaintance, who had been at his house, in Johnston county, a few months previous, and who had heard him make some remarks against the Catholic religion and against foreign paupers crowding to our shores. This friend remembered the expressions, and soon reminded him of them, and then remarked: "Now we have the very thing to put down the Catholics and prevent these foreign paupers from coming to our country." On enquiring further Mr. Leach learned that it was the Know Nothing organization that was to effect this, and he was solicited to join, nothing being said to him about oaths or pledges. He partially consented, and after dark his friend called at his room and proposed a walk. They went out together, and after going some distance his friend put the enquiry to him, could he take an oath? His reply was that he was not in the habit of taking oaths except when a witness in Court. Finally, however, he concluded he would see what kind of an oath it was. He was taken up a pair of stairs, and he and other candidates were stuck back in a little antic-room for a while. He was then conducted into the lodge or council room and the oath was administered, and he was invited to a seat. In the course of the sitting the president of the council made a speech, denouncing President Pierce and his administration. Mr. Leach, who had ever been a sound and consistent Democrat, said this began to waken him up, and for the first time he suspected some political movement in opposition to the Democratic party, of which he was afterwards convinced. After the council adjourned he told his friend of some things that displeased him, when he was assured that he had not yet got fairly into the merits of it—that he had only taken one degree, and *knew nothing*—that there were two more degrees he must take to have all the beauties of the order revealed to him. Mr. L. decided, as he had got into the "snap" that he would go through with it, and the next night he took the other two degrees, which made him a "Son of the Sires of '76;" that being the name of the order after taking three degrees. He was then solicited to *buy* some papers to enable him to establish a council in North Carolina, which he did, with the understanding that if he concluded not to establish a council that he should return the papers and get his money back. After he came home he sent the papers back and demanded his money, but never got it. He was thoroughly disgusted with Know Nothingism, and had never visited one of their lodges since. He regretted the oaths he had taken, and prayed God to forgive him. He warned everybody, and especially Democrats against the order. He said some good Democrats might be seduced into the order, but they would not stay there. No man who desired to maintain the Constitution and allow the privileges guarantied by it, could remain in the Know Nothing order. Its principles were repugnant to the Constitution, and in conflict with civil and religious freedom. Every member was sworn to support the candidate designated by a majority. He had no choice, no freedom in the matter. The minority must surrender every thing to the majority, without even the privilege of remaining passive. The order aimed a death blow at religious liberty, for as the majority ruled in every thing, the tendency was to attacks on other denominations when the Catholics should have been put down; and there was no telling where it would end. Strifes and contentions, and even blood-shed would be the probable results.

One thing revealed by Mr. Leach will probably somewhat astonish protestants; and that is that the candidates for admission into the K. N. order are sworn upon—what do you suppose, protestant reader?—a Bible?—no indeed, but upon a *cross*. On enquiring the reason of this Mr. Leach was informed that it was to keep out Catholics, who did not regard an oath taken upon a Bible, but would come in and get their secrets and reveal them; but when the *cross* was presented to them they would not take the oath. Thus K. N.'s steal a symbol of Catholicism for protestant use to put down Catholicism!

Mr. Leach concluded by expressing his sorrow that he had ever deviated from the beaten track of Democracy, and asking that he might be received back into the fold, declaring that he knew "Sam" and despised his principles and would fight him to the end,

After Mr. Leach had concluded, Mr. Anderson Hicks, of Wake, was called upon, who stated that he was induced to take one degree in the dark order, which satisfied him that no good Democrat had any business there, and he withdrew. He also warned those who heard him against the order, and said he disdained it.

The venerable Chairman, Gen. Allison, then made a few remarks, saying that he recollected more changes, both in name and principles, of the party opposed to us than, probably, any one else present; but that he had always been able to detect its tricks, and had always fought it. He was now too old for office, and had no desire for any; but as a private soldier in the Democratic ranks, he should do battle to the end of his days. He had come to the Convention with a strong personal preference for his own countyman, Mr. Jones; but he had cheerfully sacrificed his first choice upon the altar of union and harmony, and should now go home well satisfied that we had a standard-bearer worthy of our support; and though the fight in his county would be hard, he thought old Orange would do her duty on the day of the election.

The Convention then adjourned amid the utmost harmony and enthusiam, every member determined to work with might and main for our nominee.

In conclusion we only ask the masses of Democracy to arouse as of old and present an unbroken front to the enemy. Our banners are hung upon the outer walls, and our principles are inscribed upon them in letters of light. We skulk not in darkness—we work not in secret. Only those who know that their principles will not bear the light, shroud them in mystery and keep them from the public eye. As you value your civil and religious liberties—as you value the peace and prosperity of your country—as you glory in the high distinction of making this Republic the asylum of the oppressed, the home of the friendless, and the hope of liberty throughout the world, rise in your might and put down that dark midnight order that is endeavoring to sap the Constitution and deprive our country of the honors she now enjoys.

The "*Independent Guards*" were on drill on Saturday evening last, presenting a good appearance in men and discipline. They are not yet uniformed nor armed, but will be soon. The spirit by which this Company is animated is deserving of much praise. It is composed entirely, we believe, of mechanics; and we feel confident the generous rivalry existing between it and the "*Oak City Guards*" will not be marred, but will redound to the advantage of both. Raleigh is quite able to sustain two Companies; and we hope always to see both Companies on parade days—as they would be in the face of the foe in the hour of battle—acting in concert like a band of brothers.

We look forward to an imposing and brilliant celebration in this place of the next anniversary of American independence. The "*Independents*" and the "*Oak City Guards*" will no doubt be equipped by that time; and in unison with

> "The light step of the soldier's march
> And music of the trump and drum,"

we shall have, of course, an eloquent oration, bonfires, rockets, an illumination, and any quantity of bright eyes from country and City to grace and gladden the occasion.

The official proceedings of the late meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, held at Wilmington, shall appear in our next. Hon. A. Rencher appeared as the representative of the State. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: John H. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham; Col. McNeill of Cumberland; and Jas. Cassiday, Esq., of Wilmington. Col. Murchison was re-elected President of the Company.

K. N. POETRY.—Under a list of the Know Nothing candidates for State officers, in Virginia, the Petersburg Intelligencer, Know Nothing, has the following morsel of *very* blank verse:

> Under this flag we fight!
> Under this flag we will conquer!
> "Groan, sinners, groan!"
> The day of retribution is at hand!
>
> *Journal*.

The above is *almost* equal to the elegy on Mr. Adam's dog, to wit:

> "Poor Carlo, he is dead and gone,
> And he won't come back any more;
> I wish the feller that pisened him
> Could be served the same sauce."

NEW SCHEDULE.—The mail and passenger trains on the Central railroad now meet at this place, from Hillsborough and Goldsborough, about 5 1-2 or 6 o'clock in the morning, the Hillsborough train going directly on to Goldsborough, and the Goldsborough train on to Hillsborough. The new schedule of the company will be published in a few days.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

FIVE QUESTIONS FOR SOUTHERNERS TO ANSWER!

Did Protestantism suffer when Catholic France sold to the United States the territory of Louisiana?

Did Protestantism suffer when Catholic Spain sold to the United States the territory of Florida?

Did Protestantism suffer when Catholic Mexico ceded to the United States the territory of California?

Would Protestantism suffer were Catholic Spain to sell to the United States the island of Cuba?

If Cuba, by a revolution, were to gain its independence, would not the course now pursued by the know-nothings deter her from annexation to this country, when her religion is made a ground of disqualification in the administration of the government?

CHESTERFIELD.

The Register of Saturday last makes a vulgar and characteristic attack on George W. Thompson, Esq., and that, too, before it was even known that that gentleman had accepted the nomination of the Franklinton Convention. That paper says of him: "He is a very worthy man, we believe—of homely capacities, bang up at exhorting," &c. There is something said also, about "that nasal twang heard in conventicles," as if to show the contempt which the refined, exalted, and very fastidious Editor of the Register entertains for those who exhort men to repentance, and for the Baptist Church generally, of which Mr. Thompson is a member. We expected this. The Register does not like men of "homely capacities"—that is, men who are distinguished among their neighbors, as Mr. Thompson is, for plainness of manner and living, for candor, and for the cultivation of those "homely" virtues which are the pride and glory of our hard-handed farmers and planters. The Register, it is very evident, regards Mr. Thompson, as a "*rustic*"—as a "*country tackey*"—as a man who ought not to have been thought of even for Congress. That paper is pleased to state, however, that it "*believes*" Mr. Thompson to be "a very worthy man." It is not certain of the fact. Of course we feel grateful for this expression, and we have no doubt Mr. Thompson will take occasion to acknowledge it in suitable terms before the people.

Mr. Gales is a graduate of the University—Mr. Thompson is not. He was once an "old-field schoolmaster," and never enjoyed the advantages of classical education; yet as a writer and speaker, so far as diction is concerned, he would compare favorably even with Mr. Gales; and if the two gentlemen were to happen to meet in a public discussion, so great would be the superiority in every respect, displayed by Mr. Thompson, that the audience could not help thinking of the battle between the lion and the mouse. Ex-Governor Manly knows who Mr. Thompson is; he met him before the people of this County in 1844, and can bear testimony to his ability, to his courtesy in debate, and to his character as a man and a citizen.

We have been told all along that the Know Nothings would put down old party hacks, and elevate new men fresh from the ranks of the people. The Register sympathises with the dark-lantern Order, and now and then speaks for it. Here is an opportunity to redeem this pledge, for Mr. Thompson is emphatically one of the people, and neither sought nor desired the nomination. He had retired to private life, and will come forth only as a matter of solemn and imperative public duty. Yet this gentleman, *because he is a Democrat*, encounters, even before he has formally accepted the nomination, the bitterest opposition and the most vulgar abuse at the hands of the Whig Know Nothing organs. Does not this prove, for the hundreth time, the complete identification of Whiggery with Know Nothingism?

But for the consideration that the Editor of the Register can retire to the refined circles of the aristocracy, at the St. Nicholas or the Metropolitan, New York, in the event of Mr. Thompson's election, we should feel hurt at the young gentleman's situation. The country is large, and travelling on steamboats and railroads is easy and pleasant; and so the Editor can escape, if he chooses, the presence of this "homely" member of Congress, and can be left to his imagination only as to that "nasal twang" which so touches and tortures his refined and educated sensibilities. One so delicately constructed, so made up of rainbows and rhetorick, so far removed from whatever is "homely" or common should be fanned all tenderly with feathers from a linnet's wing, and regaled perpetually with the odors from the perfumed shores of "Araby the blest."

A KNOW NOTHING CHAMPION—A MODERN JOSEPH—THE STATE MARSHAL OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—*Boston, April* 13, 1855.—The Nunnery investigation has brought out some curious developments. One Joseph Hiss, of this city, a member of the House of Representatives, is a member of the committee that visited the nunneries and Catholic schools, and has been very active in the performance of his duties. He distinguished himself on the Roxbury visit by slapping the nuns on the back, taking hold of their rosaries, and by his pleasant and familiar ways generally. He told the Lady Superior that his name was Evans; that he had been a Catholic, and that he had some thoughts of returning to his ancient faith, on which subject he would like hereafter to see her, and have some agreeable and profitable private conversation.

The Lady Superior declined to receive his visits, and has testified under oath, before the investigating committee, that she was exceedingly annoyed and disgusted by his conduct—that, in short, she considered herself insulted by the charming Mr. Hiss, who seems to have thought all the time, poor fellow, that he was making a decided impression on her vestal heart.

But Mr. Hiss' achievements at Roxbury were nothing in comparison to his performances at Lowell, where he went with the committee to examine another "nunnery," as the Know Nothings persist in styling the Catholic boarding schools for young ladies.

It appears from the testimony yesterday, before the investigating committee, that Joseph took with him, on this expedition, a fair lady from the streets of Boston, of not doubtful, but very decided reputation, whom he took to the hotel at which the committee stopped, and entered on the hotel register as "Mrs. Patterson." The next morning, at the special request of Joseph, "Mrs. Patterson's bill for lodging," &c., was added to the committee's bill, and charged to the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I am privately informed that on a previous excursion of one of our legislative committees which visited Hartford for some reason or other, Mr. Hiss took with him as a companion a fair but frail damsel, (whether Mrs. Patterson or not I cannot say,) whom he introduced to the dignitaries of the State of Connecticut, by whom the committee was received and escorted. But as this little adventure does not rest upon the authority of official testimony, like the Lowell one, it cannot be considered as conclusively established.

BAD LIQUOR.—A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times tells an amusing story—somewhat at the expense of a liquor dealer at Yonkers. He says: A few days since a stranger, strolling through the streets, walked into this bar room to make some enquiries about the village. After getting the desired information, he said that he would take a little brandy and water, inviting the bar-keeper to join him. Putting the *brandy* up to his lips, he quietly replaced the glass, took a shilling from his pocket, placed it on the counter, and turned to leave; and the barkeeper, (who had, with many good wishes for health, taken a regular "salter" at a gulp,) looked with astonishment at the undrank liquor. "Surely sir, you do not mean to leave the *brandy*?" The stranger in a careless sort of way replied the he was "just going to walk about the village for an hour or so; he would call on his return, and if he found him *alive*, he would drink the remainder."

For the North Carolina Standard.

HERMITAGE, Rockingham Co., N. C., April 20th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note is to hand conveying the intelligence that a Convention of the Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District unanimously selected me as a candidate for Congress in the ensuing campaign.

This expressed preference for me, and other evidences of confidence from various parts of the District, justify me in supposing that many friends desire I should be a candidate.

For sometime past I have foreseen that it would be out of my power to make another canvass, which induced me during the session of the late Legislature to make it known to my colleagues and many members of the Legislature from the District, and to request them to communicate it in their several localities, which I then believed would supercede the necessity of any further notice from me; but as I continued to receive solicitations from many sources, and in order that there might be no misunderstanding in regard to my position, I addressed a Card to the people of the District, disconnecting my name from the canvass, and directed it to the Editors of the Standard, previous to the meeting of the Convention.

I do not attach blame to the Editors for its non-appearance, but from some cause unknown to me it failed to reach its destination.

The personal and political friendships formed during the last canvass, and the kindness and courtesy extended to me in every part of the District, constrains me to say that nothing but the most controlling reasons could induce me to decline the distinguished honor.

With a heart full of gratitude I return my thanks to those friends who took such a deep interest in my success. In declining the nomination, I do so with less reluctance, from the fact, that you have many good men in the District worthy your confidence.

With sentiments of high regard,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE D. BOYD.

Messrs. Hon. John Hill, James C. Norman, W. F. Carter, Joseph Masten, Ephraim Brown, J. M. Clements, Joseph Dobson, E. C. Postell, Committee.

For the Standard.

"*One Horse ca'nt pull a man these days.*"

In walking the streets a few days since I heard a negro make the above remark. At the same time I saw a little man riding in a buggy driving two large horses, which was the cause of the remark. The man, I suppose, would weigh about seventy-five, but seemed fully convinced that his horses had as much as they could pull; and I believe that if elephants could be procured he would drive two of them.

Such is not peculiar to that little man alone. We see it everywhere, and are naturally led to inquire, whence this great propensity for "showing off?" Whence this extravagance? Whence this luxury? Is it the result of ignorance? By no means. If we go among the most ignorant we see economy, and man moving in his right sphere. The simple fact that a negro noticed this shows that it is not tolerated by the ignorant. The most ignorant are the most natural; and this simple fact satisfies me that the object of the above remark was something bordering on the ridiculous.

Although this was an idle remark, yet there is much connected with it. In the first place it shows that our people are falling into luxury, which, from examples in history, is proven to be a dangerous thing. Secondly, luxury and virtue are not usually found together; hence virtue, that "amaranthine flower on earth," is sadly decreasing. Thirdly, if virtue is decreasing in the middle of the nineteenth century, the most enlightened age of the world, we may argue successfully that "the progressive spirit of the age does not tend to enhance virtue." Fourthly, if knowledge and virtue cannot go hand in hand, as seems to be proven, had we not better abandon knowledge? Virtue is required to ensure happiness hereafter. Fifthly, the more knowledge we get the more we appreciate the attributes of Deity, and the more we promote the ends of man. So we are evidently in a dilemma. We wonder, we revolve all our thoughts in our mind, we are unable to solve it. Thus, from this small occurrence we might deduce important things. It is certainly one of the components of luxury; and when we behold luxury and its concomitant vice, around us, we cannot but pause, and consider where it will end. It seems that aristocracy, a strong foe to republics, is also growing up "A coach and four" will soon be in vogue, and then death to the one horse "in toto."

R. R.

RESOURCES OF LINCOLN.—A correspondent from Wilmington, over the signature of "Stockholder," having made inquiries concerning the resources of Lincoln county, the Hokeville Express furnishes the following reply. It is interesting in view of the fact that the proposed Road to Rutherford will pass through that county in all probability, or in any event very near it.

The territory of "Old Lincoln" embraces Gaston, Catawba, a portion of Cleaveland, and the present county of Lincoln. Lincolton occupies the centre of the old county.

The first enquiry is as to the iron works in said county. To this I reply that there are within said boundary fourteen Bloomeries or Forges, four smelting Furnaces, three Foundaries, two Rolling Mills, and one Nail Factory.

The Iron ore beds are inexhaustible, extending a distance of fifty miles, from the South-east corner of Cleaveland to the North-west corner of Catawba county, passing the town of Lincolton. The veins of Iron are generally from one to ten feet in width; and the depth of any one of them has never been ascertained. The ores are various, including several species, and among them Magnetic Oxide, Columna, and Red and Brown Hematite. For a full description, I refer to Proff. Olmsted's second Geological report made in 1825, after an examination of the Graham ore-beds.

Though the Iron ore in this belt is inexhaustible, yet it abounds in many other valuable minerals, embracing gold, silver, lead, copper, plumbago, manganese, limestone, marble of various colors, and cobalt; and besides these, there are porculain-clay crystalized sand-stone, &c., &c.

The Iron ore and Gold have been worked to a considerable extent; and it is upon this belt that the Hon. G. C. Bronson and Com. Stockton and others are now operating extensively.

There is an abundance of lime-stone and marble, of which the block sent by Lincoln county to the Washington monument, is a specimen.

There are within the bounds of "Old Lincoln," about one hundred Flouring Mills, three Paper Mills, and eight Cotton Factories, which annually ship the greater portion of their manufactures to the northern market by the way of Charleston, S. C. Three Cotton Factories and two Paper Mills are in the vicinity of the town of Lincolnton. In the town of Lincolnton are two large Steam Tanneries, capable of manufacturing about $60,000 worth of Leather annually, made chiefly from Spanish hides, and besides these larger establishments, there are a great many smaller enterprises, in almost every department of mechanism.

The water power for driving all kinds of machinery is very abundant and constant, not subject to stoppage by any thing but an occasional freshet. The soil is not excelled by any part of the State, producing grain of all kinds, Cotton, Tobacco, and fruits and vegetables in great abundance; Wheat from thirty to forty bushels per acre, Corn from forty to sixty bushels; Cotton from eight hundred to a thousand pounds; and Tobacco as well as any where.

Clover, Herds-grass, Orchard-grass, Timothy, and Blue-grass, which is the natural production of the soil may be easily produced.

The climate is one of the most salubrious in the world; no purer water can be found on the face of the earth; and the country abounds with mineral springs not surpassed by the celebrated White Sulphur in Virginia.

In connection with the Iron works, "a Stockholder" desires to be informed of the "bearing on the distance from the contemplated route from your place to Charlotte.

The distance from Charlotte to Lincolnton, in a direct, line, is thirty-two miles. By the Plankroad it is thirty-four; passing within two miles of Graham's forge and furnace; directly by Brevard's furnace; within two miles of his forge; within one mile of Johnson's forge; four from his furnace; and within four miles from the High Shoals. These works are capable of producing any amount of pig-metal that may be required; and with Rail Road facilities, any demand, however great, will be promptly supplied.

Arrival of the Nashville.—Seven days Later.

HALIFAX, April 23d.—The steamer Nashville has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst.

The Cotton market is active. Better descriptions have advanced one-eighth; Middling one-sixteenth; Ordinary, unchanged.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

There is rather a better feeling in the provision market.

Money easier, bullion increasing.

The bank has reduced discount four and a half.

Bell & Son report American securities active with general improvement.

THE NEXT EUROPEAN STEAMER.—The steamship Nashville is now nearly fourteen days out from Liverpool, and will probably arrive at New York to-day or to-morrow. She will bring seven days later advices from Europe, which cannot fail to be of a deeply interesting, if not of a highly important, character. The account of the Emperor Napoleon's reception in England, which will be brought by the steamer which leaves Liverpool to-day, is looked for with no little curiosty on this side of the Atlantic.

Union.

MARRIED,

In Petersburg Va., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Gen'l. Robt. W. Haywood, of this city, to Miss Mary J. daughter of Thos. White, Esq.

In this City, on the 22d inst., at the residence of Mr. Joseph G. Bromell, by W. Whitaker, Jr., Esq., Mr. Jonathan Godwin to Miss Gilley P. Lewis.

On the 17th of April, by the Rev. Charles J. Croghan, Edward Conigland Esq., of Halifax, to Miss Mary W. Exell of Northampton county N. C.

DIED,

In the town of Kinston, Lenoir county, on the 15th inst., a daughter of D. S. and Caroline B. Brooks, in her 14th year.

Alas! how changed that lovely flower
Which bloomed and cheered our hearts;
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we are called to part!

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
NORFOLK, April 21st, 1855.

FLOUR—The market is very bare and the demand active. We quote S. F. at $12; extra $12½ @ 12¾; family $13 @ $14.

CORN in quiet demand at $1 @ $1 03 for white and mixed; $1 03 @ $1 05 for yellow.

NAVAL STORES more sluggish. We quote Tar $2; Rosin $1¾ @ $2¼; Spts Turp 43 @ 43c.

COTTON—Quiet at 8½ @ 9c for good to choice.

BACON—Va. hog round 10c.; hams 11 @ 12c., Western sides 9½c.; shoulders 8½c.

STAVES.—R. O. Hhd. are dull @ $30 ℔ M. W. O. Hhd. $50 ℔ M. Pipe $60 ℔ M.

LIME scarce. Thos. $1 15 @ $1 20; W. C. $1 31 @ $1 37.

SALT—L. B. $1 75 @ $1 80; W. C. $1 31 @ $1 37. B. E. PEAS 90c.; White Beans $1 75.

GROCERIES—N. O. Sugar 5¼ @ 5¾; P. R. 5¾ @ 6c.; Refined Sugars 9 @ 9½c.; Ularified 7¼ @ 8½c.; N. O. Molasses 32 @ 33c.; Cuba 26 @ 27c.; Rio Coffee 11¾ @ 12c.; Laguyra 12 @ 12½c.; Java 14½ @ 16c.; Mould Candles 16 @ 17c.; Adamantine 25 @ 27c.; Spurm 30 @ 45.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

April 21.

Prices of BACON unchanged—supply abundant. CORN in good demand at $1 10 per bushel. FLOUR in good demand—receipts light—and prices are higher—some sales at $9 75 for super. We note a brisk demand for COTTON at full prices, with sales of best grades at 8¾—receipts large for few days past.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is without change. We quote the article at 35 cts per gallon. RAW do. Yellow dip about $2, hard $1 per bbl.

Car.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

April 21.

TURPENTINE—No receipts since Wednesday last, and consequently we have no transactions to notice since that day. There is a fair demand from shippers and distillers at last quotations—$2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 271 bbls. at 40 cents ℔ gallon. The market is quiet this morning, and no sales up to the time of closing our report.

ROSIN—300 bbl. Common sold this morning at $1 5 for large size bbls.

FLOUR—Has further advanced; sale yesterday of a small parcel Fayetteville superfine at $10 62½ ℔ bbl.

BACON—1,000 lbs. N. C. make sold this morning at 11 cents ℔ lb. for hog round.

TIMBER—Sales of four rafts at $7 @ $8 25 ℔ M.

TAR—Is brought in very slowly, and sells readily at our quotation. Further sales yesterday of only 21 bbls. at $1 90 ℔ bbl. None offering this morning.

Journal.

T. R. FENTRESS HEREBY TENDERS HIS SINCERE acknowledgments for the very liberal support heretofore given him by his patrons and friends in the City of Raleigh and vicinity, and citizens of the State generally who have favoured him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a continuance of those same favours, by prompt attention to the wants of those who may require his services. He may always be found at No. 15 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., where he is prepared to furnish any and every article of Gentleman's wearing apparel, at a reasonable notice, made up IN HIS OWN ESTABLISHMENT, in the most approved style.

He respectfully calls the attention of all, to his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which are just being received from N. York, and which are as fine and durable as can be bought in that place, and will be sold at such an advance on cost as will suit the times and enable all who wish to *encourage home manufactures*, and get really good clothing, an opportunity to do so, and not to be deceived by *Northern ready made Clothing* as they can purchase on as good terms and more lasting, articles, for the same money.

He has a stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, which he is desirous of closing up, and will sell at a small advance above cost. Call if you want cheap Clothing.

☞ Paris and American fashions for Spring and Summer of '55 just received.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle by Cash or Note, as his last six months business falls due the first day of April, 1855, and the accounts bear interest from each term.

April 23, 1855. 44—4t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Malcom M. Leach vs. William Smith and others. Petition for sale of land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Smith, one of the defendants in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, it is on motion ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in the town of Troy, and also in the North Carolina Standard, notifying the said William Smith of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he be and appear as the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday in April, A. D. 1855.

JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

April 1855. (Adv. $5 62½.) 1075—6tw.

DOCUMENTS.—WE HAVE A FEW COPIES OF the documents printed for the last Legislature, in two large volumes, a copy of which will be sent free of postage on the receipt of $4.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

April 23, 1855. 44—

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, IN JOHNston county, a few days ago, a small iron-gray mule, with his mane and tail trimmed, and the hair rubbed off his side by the traces. Any person taking him up will please address me at Creechville P. O., Johnston county.

W. R. WHITLEY.

April 23, 1855. 44—3t.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—THE TRUSTEES of the Warrenton N. C. Male Academy desire to engage a Principal to take the charge of that Institution on the 1st July next.

To a gentleman of character and experience, fully competent to prepare boys for College, the Trustees offer their individual guarantee that the tuition fees shall equal seven hundred dollars, and they believe they will amount to much more.

Applications (which must be accompanied by unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications,) addressed to either of the undersigned will be attended to.

THOMAS E. GREEN,
THOS. A. MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM PLUMMER.

Warrenton, N. C., April 23, 1855. 1071—4tw.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE FINEST TROTTING STALLIONS that have ever been in this country—named FLYING MORGAN and MORGAN RATTLER. They can trot in the neighborhood of 2.45, are large and beautiful and of fine blood. They arrived in Portsmouth on the 20th inst. Any person wishing to see them can do so by calling at W. J. William's stables, in Portsmouth, Va.

These horses are from Canada, and are owned by Truman B Derick. He has also sold one to the Seaboard Agricultural Society, of Norfolk, and one to the Portsmouth Society. The owner thinks that it would be wise in the North Carolina State Society to buy one. It will pay, without doubt, twelve or fifteen hundred dollars a year.

April 24, 1855. 44—3t.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—NELLY BRADDON, A tale of forty years ago, by Annie Chambers Bradford.
Pride and Prejudice, a novel by Miss Austen, author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c. &c.
The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott.
Amabel, a family history, by Elizabeth Wormerly.
The Sons of the Sires.
Paul and Julia, by J. C. Pitrat.
The Singers Companion.
Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and Society by Henry Giles.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to tick, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L HARDING.

Raleigh March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 20, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jaconets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brillantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 38—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Bonnets—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chemisettes, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 38—

CAPS AND HATS.—BIEBER'S LA-FINE MOLLskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boys and Misses Hats and Caps,
Gents and Misses Boots—Ames' fine Pump Boots,
do. do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 38—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the finest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Snuzzi's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

E. L. HARDING.

March 30, 1855.

Register and Post copy.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, April 1, 1855.

A.
Atwater, Edmond
Ashe, Hon J
Atkins, Geo W
Allen, W P
Adams, Thos
Ayers, Mrs Mary A
Adams, Wm
Adams, Jas or heirs

B.
Bushall, Miss S W
Beasly, S L
Bancom, Misses J R
Bryan, James
Bruce, R
Buffalo, H W
Bryant, Miss M M
Barker, A
Blake, A M
Bardlett, Parthinia
Bledsoe, Mrs A A
Bagwell, James

C.
Cooke, Miss S E
Cawthorn, A L
Clemons, Anderson
Cooke, H S
Chadwick, Samuel
Carter, Miss Luey
Crow, Geo L
Cards, Messrs
Cooke, A G
Coats, R D

D.
Dawson, Miss E 2
Dixon, Solomon
Dick, J W
Daly, Patrick
Denton, P F
Daves, Dawson

E.
Evans, Sarah
Eastwood Jas M
Ellis, B F

F.
Flowers, Miss Mary
Ferrill, A J

G.
Graham, Miss S
Green, Austin
Gill, Burton
Gordon, A M 2
Green, John
Graham, Edward

H.
Hinton, Miss C
Harris, Robert
Henning, Rev Mr
Harrison, Mrs Mary
Harrison, Jas R
Haughton, Hardy
Hagues, Sarah or heirs
Hunt, A T
Harrison, Miss A

Hill, A G
Hill, Miss Elizabeth
Hardy, Mrs Louisa
Holt, Miss Camilla
Houston, J P

J.
Jones, Mrs Cintey
Jones, Miss Lizzie A
Jones, Col F
Jones, Josiah
Jones, Miss Mary
Jones, James
Jones, Griffith
Johnson, Wm D
Johnson, Miss L A
Johnston, Dr Thos

Jordan, Joseph
Jezell, Horace
Jeffries, Mrs H
Joyner, Mrs E 2

K.
Killian, Avis

L.
Low, Washington
Ladnick, Wm
Linder, Miss Sally
Levy, Gustavus 2

M.
Martin, John 4
Mead, Mrs Eliza M
Mead, W H 3
McCullers, W H
McCullers, Miss S A
Metts, James
Moltin, Samuel
Mooren, Miss C
Morgan, James
Maynard, Archibald
Moore, Mrs L W
McLean, Miss S 2
Mudins, Mrs Sarah
Munds, J T
McGrath, T

N.
Nixon, Thomas
Nichols, Roades W

O.
Outlaw, Dr Joseph

P.
Paten, Warren 2
Padlock, Wm
Pulley, Mrs A
Powers, David
Powell, Mrs W A
Phillips, H

Pulley, Jesse
Pulley, Robert

R.
Reeves, Miss S
Rogers, Mrs N
Rogers, Rev J W F
Rogers, Wm
Roberts, Wm D jr
Reed, Edward
Rule, Henry
Rosemond, John
Rigsby, James E 3
Reynolds, John

S.
Seeker, T M
Smith, John B
Shaucs, W N
Stone, Miss Qune V

T.
Taylor, Ford
Tapscott, Wm
Taylor, P
Toml, Miss Mary
Tpit, Landy L 2
Tuna, Rev J W

U.
Underdue, James

W.
Wilson, Elder James
Watkins, Wm B
Waggins, Miss M
Williams, Miss S H
Warde, R
Woodburn, T M
Woodward, Joseph
Whitaker, Miss M A
Whitehead, T
Williams, Capt H

Y.
Young, Wm J
Young, Samuel A
Young, Jaines R
Young, James 2

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1063—w3w.

DORBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. The House (late site of former Planter's Hotel), was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and carpeted throughout, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a range of rooms on the second floor, and are thus prepared to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

POWERS & CO.

April 14, 1855. 40—3m.

FRENCHES NEW WORK.—ENGLISH PAST and Present. Contents: Lecture 1. The English a compound language. 2. Gems of the English language. 3. Diminutions of the English language. 4. On the change in the meaning of English words. 5. On the change in spelling of English words. To which is added an index to the whole work. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh April 4, 1855. 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 09, 1855. 36—tf.

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ship Constantine, Manhatian and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cutlery and Solid Brass Vices, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Weed, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Rim and Padlocks; Worstenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all descriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 36—2m.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 30, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg Va., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among wh ch may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molasses, in hhds, and half bbls.
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Sweetes and English Teas,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 29, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg, Va., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to the

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Madeira, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champagne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Ex racr of Rye,

March 29, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $20 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

NOTICE.—I SHALL SELL AT THE COURT House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 2d Monday of May next, at twelve o'clock, the following town lots, or so much there of as will satisfy the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to wit:

Jos. B. Hinton,			part lot no. 66,	tax $18 50
Dabney Cosby,	"	"	" 15	153,169 24 75
Jas. Chadwick,	"	1853–54	"	281, 20 77½
J. V. Caldwell,	"	1854	"	48, 5 75
Chas. P. Johnson,	"	"	"	76,77,80,81, 23 25
Wm. Terry,	"	"	"	1, 7 40
Mrs. C. B. Clarke,	"	1853–54	"	156,166,167, 49 50
Jas. J. Evals,	"	"	"	51, 39 25
Wm. Overbee,	"	1854	"	75, 27½

JAMES H. MURRAY,
Collector for the City of Raleigh.

March 17, 1855. 37—td.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BATTLE & EDWARDS, as heretofore existing in prosecution of the Saw Mill and lumber business at this day, the 12th of March, 1855, by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Jos. W. Edwards will receive all dues and discharge all liabilities of the firm, &c.

L. N. B. BATTLE,
JOSEPH H. EDWARDS.

Peach Tree Grove, Nash Co., N. C., }
March 12, 1855. } 35—w4w.

CARD.

HAVING ABANDONED SAID SAW MILL BUSiness by sale of my interest to Mr. Joseph H. Edwards, who will conduct it individually in all its former branches, I beg a bestowal upon his industry and worthiness of a liberal patronage from the building community of the immediate country, well assured that satisfaction in all instances will be given.

L. N. B. BATTLE.

March 12, 1855. 1069—w w.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

(RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw

Reduction of the Rates of Transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A NEW AND GREATLY REDUCED TARIFF OF charges on freight goes into operation on this Road to-day.

The maximum charge on Light goods will be 35 cents per 100 pounds; Flour per bbl. 30 cents; Lime per bbl. 40 cents; Molasses per hhd. $4 50; Salt per sack 50 cents. Between Raleigh and Gaston the rates are less, for which reference is made to the printed tariff. Goods and produce are transhipped and forwarded at Raleigh *free of all expense to the owner and at the same risk of the Railroad Companies.* They are not unloaded between Raleigh and Norfolk, and at the latter place and Portsmouth the Rail Road Company allows the use of its commodious wharves and warehouses *free of all charge for wharfage, drayage and storage.*

This line being 30 miles shorter to Norfolk and 43 miles shorter to Petersburg, without any breaking of bulk between Raleigh and these points, it must continue to be the shortest and most expeditious route North for both passengers and freight.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., }
March 19, 1855. } 34—1m.

☞ Register, Raleigh; Patriot, Greensborough; Recorder, Hillsborough, copy one month.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or retail, at

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LYON'S HAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the restoration of Hair. Also, for

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED,
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,

GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND BERNANIS,

ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 1, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at the F. S. Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 17, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn	Hats,
"	Tan	"
"	Tea Colo'r	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Octagon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Powdered and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do.
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Laguna, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Macaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Nephus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

LACE BRODERIES, EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late STEAMER AFRICA the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Taimas, Hosiery, Ribbons, Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Goods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautiful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of

GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 29, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the commodious steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. L. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For farther particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $3 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 5—tf.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, 1854. —62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YANCEY County, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854. Jas. N. Edwards *vs.* Malinda Edwards, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malinda Edwards, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, for three months successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Burnsville, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said petition; otherwise, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness: N. Young, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September A. D. 1854.

N. YOUNG, S. C. C.

Jan ary 1855. 13—3m

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate broad Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, four Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
1 A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
15 Sheep, ¾ South Down and ¼ Merino,
30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 14, 1855. 35—3m

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

TEACHER WANTED.—KNAP OF REEDS Masonic Lodge, having taken the Academy at that place under their direction, is desirous of employing a Teacher to take charge of that school next session, which is said to be at present in a flourishing condition. A Southern teacher, who can come well recommended, is preferred. Applicants will state their terms. Address the subscriber, Knap of Reeds P. O., Granville county, N. C.

J. W. CAGLEY, Sec'y.

March 30th, 1855. 37—3t

No. 3. SPRING, 1855. No. 12.
Bollingbrook St. Sycamore St.

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwriter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of the kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Edged and other styles of Pitchers, Bason and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles), embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls, Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Creams, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants, and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 9, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pann'll & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would also call a part of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight will be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex post on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Wishing the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public and her friends that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and Hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of the tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W. & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of the patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 24th of December last, a black-and-tan Hound. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, speckled legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Spranghope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Spranghope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March , 1855. 1064—6tw.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite Mellwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 35—y

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Breakaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but such men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on cargoes sent for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the general interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skilful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto; and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

VALUABLE BOOKS.

BOARDMAN'S BIBLE IN THE FAMILY.—THE Bible in the Family, or, Hints on Domestic Happiness. By H. A. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. One Volume 12.

Wheeler's History of North Carolina. Historical Sketches of North Carolina, From 1584 to 1851. Compiled from Original Records, Official Documents, and Traditional Statements; with Biographical Sketches of her Distinguished Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Soldiers, Divines, &c. by John H. Wheeler, *Late Treasurer of the State*, in one Volume Octavo.

The North Carolina Reader, Containing A History and Description of North Carolina, Selections in prose and verse, (Many of them by eminent citizens of the State,) Historical and Chronological tables, and a variety of miscellaneous information and statistics by C. D. Wiley. Illustrated with Engravings, and designed for Families and Schools. One Volume 12 mo.

Stuart's Dictionary of Architecture, in 2 vols. 8vo. Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of workmen, &c., &c., by Robert Stuart, Architect and Civil Engineer, 2 vols. 8vo., 1288 pages.

Form book, the North Carolina form book, Containing all the most useful Forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations. Together with the Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States, the Act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the Use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law.

Copies of the above books of the North Carolina Reader

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR. (Successor to Oliver & Proctor,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simon Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determination to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1854. 9—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail-road Company, "*the County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said Company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.